FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1844. [NO. 1428.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A FREE BARBECUE will be given at the UPPER FAIR GROUND, in Richmond County, on the day of the Presidential Election. The friends of both parties in the County are invited to attend.
THE COMMITTEE.
27tf

Miss M. BINGHAM will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 7th day of October, 1844.
27-6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of H. & E. J. LILLY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Firm are requested to call on E. J. Lilly for settlement, and all persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call on one of us. The name of the Firm is used in closing the old business.
HENRY LILLY.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Oct. 5, 1844. 27-2w

The undersigned will continue the business at the stand of H. & E. J. Lilly, where he intends keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, and an additional supply by the next arrivals from the North.
Customers are invited to call and examine.
E. J. LILLY.
27-2w

FOR SALE.
Twenty gallons Old FRENCH BRANDY,
Do. do. SHERRY WINE,
Do. do. Mason's Blue and Black INK.
C. LUTTERLOH.
27-3w

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the store recently occupied by John B. Marsh, on the corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Evans' Store, where he intends to enlarge his assortment of GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with their custom. He also takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favors, and solicits the continuance of the same.
27tf

$25 REWARD.
Will be given the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who set fire to the woods on the East side of Cape Fear river, in Cumberland.
JOHN McARN.
27-2w

TAKEN UP,
By the Jail of Moore county, on the 20th of September last, a negro man who says his name is CESAR, and that he belongs to Mr. Smith of South Carolina, about 6 miles from Cheraw. He is about 30 years of age, a black complexion, spare built, black countenance, and is supposed to come forward. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the Law directs.
ALEXR KELLY, *Sher'ff.*
Oct. 2, 1844. 27-3w

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of October, 1844:—
Adams, Jas. E. Andrews, Quinous Adkerson, Jas. E. of Evans, Dr. W. S. Andrews, J. J. Ellis, John Barklee, Martha Burnet, Jno. Rev. John Baker, John Baker, Jane Brantly, Baker, Jas. Baker, Martha Brady, Mary L. Baker, Baker, Harvey Boswell.
Cook, Harry Chaves, Duncan Cameron, Cameron, John Cobley, Rachel Carrol, Lucia Cameron, Carrolton Campbell, Davis, Mary J. Dollar.
Ezell, Ezell.
Forman, Arthur Faircloth, Elijah Fisher, Forman, Betsey Fort, Fred. Freeman.
Goddy, Jesse Gibson, Mary Giffen.
Hargin, Alex'r Hargin, John Hair, Wm. Hall, T. Horston, Joseph Higgins, Maria J. Mrs. Henderson, Thos. Hume, Johnson J. Hollow, Horn, Henry Hopkins.
Jones, W. P. Jourson, J. C. Johnson, Allen Jones, Jones, Rev. P. E. Jones, W. A.
Kerr, Nathan King, Ker, Caskie & Co. King, G. W. Kinnsill.
Lewis, Sarah Leancx.
Mc Kay, Mary McNeill, Dugald McDuffie, McDuffie, D. G. McDuffie, Daniel McBryde, Hugh McLean, John McMillan, Daniel McDonald, Jno. McKay, Sen., Daniel McDonald, Daniel McDonald, Alex'r McAlister, John McDonald, Alex'r McPhatter, McIntosh, Col. Alex'r McMillan, Wm. McDonald, McDaniel, Sarah McKay, Daniel McDonald, Alex'r McMillan, Wm. McDonald, McDaniel, Sarah McKay, Daniel Robeson, McCuiamen, Jacob McNeill, Mann, John McColl, Arch'd McFatter
Nixon, John Norther, Catharine Manuel, D. Nixon, Thos. Memory, Duncan Morrison, Malcolm, W. C. Mason, Foster Mason, Harriet Mallett, Mallett, Sam'l Mathews.
Newsom, Lucy Newsom, Rev. L. O'Neill, Pearce, Simon Piner, Alex. Plumer, Ed. Person, Peggy, Mc Pussell, Wm. Powers, Eliz. Page, Page, P. J. Punch, Sol. Porch, John Pope, Porch, H. L. Pope.
Reynolds, Polly Reynolds, Wm. Ray, Isabella, Ardell Ray, Absalom Riley, Kimpan Russell, Ed. J. Russell.
Simpson, George Stewart, Wm. Smith, Sr. Smith, Margaret Smith, Sereno A. Strickland, Stratton, Rilly Stratton, Elizabeth Smith, Shaw, Isaac Scott, W. C. Steveson, John Snow, Mary Snow, Mr. Strong, Thos. Smith, Sam'l Sharp, Sheperd.
Tarleton, Martha Thompson, Jesse Tew.
Williams, Wm. Ward, A. J. Woodward, Walker, Eliz. Williams, John Wilson.
Wood.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

Books for sale at this Office.

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.
Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.
Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.
Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,
At the BIG BOOT, sign of the
PERSON ST., 3 DOORS BELOW THE MARKET.
THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL SUPPLY of
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Consisting of
Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d & 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Water-proof Boots,
Ditto do Gaiter Boots, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shooters,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Leather, Morocco and Velvet Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles,
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Morocco Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top'd Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd and plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and coarse Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2,000 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1500 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.
This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*
HARNESS.
Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather, Calf and Boot Morocco Skins, black and colid. Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c.
S. T. HAWLEY.
October 9, 1844. 27-6w

New Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. G. MATTHEWS,
NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
—Among which are—
Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans, for Pants, new style,)
Ditto Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings,
Gentlemen's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks,
Ditto new style Suspenders, Washington and Byron ic Collars,
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and colid Alpacas, Crape Sebastians, Chameleon Lustre, Cashmerette Lustre, Capucine Lustre and Mohair de Lustre, latest style,
Also a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors,
Fringe and Gymps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin de Laine, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HK and colid Kid Gloves, (all kinds,)
Ditto ditto white and black Silk ditto,
Ditto ditto Cheneille Tie'd, Elliet, Cotton and Worsted ditto,
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and prices,
And a variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned
☞ For particulars, call soon and see.
Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.
—ALSO—
1 or cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 ditto "Sandeman" ditto do Port Wine,
1 ditto Holland Gin, prime,
1 ditto old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 ditto do Madeira ditto, prime,
Principe Cigars, best brands, "Junto Sanz,"
And as a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, all may rely on getting bargains.
Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.
To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package.
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.
LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.
The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of
American and Foreign Prints
In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.
Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.
Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashmeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Laine; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; bl'k, ribb'd and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cassimere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.
All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.
G. & H. McMILLAN.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-3w

On hand at the Old Stand.
THE Subscriber has on hand and receiving a FRESH SUPPLY of
GOODS
In his line, recently purchased in New York and Philadelphia, which he would like to exchange for Cash or Produce. Call and examine, 2 doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

NEW CHEESE.
34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,
Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.
P. TAYLOR.
Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

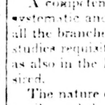
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC,
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Edmeston's Vermifuge,
Peters' Pills,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
October 1, 1844. 26-tf

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.
A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.
The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.
The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.
The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance*; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.
For further particulars apply to the Rector,
C. W. EVEREST.
Reference may be made to
Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.
L. Mallett and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the first Monday of November next.
Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, and Richmond Compiler, will please insert 3 times, and charge this Office.

Beckwith's Pills.
A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1, 1844.

NEW GOODS.
Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.
☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.
ISAAC DODD.
Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of
CHAIRS,
(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.
Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.
Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.
5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
190 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.
ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,
600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.
☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by
COOK & HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON
ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 30 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

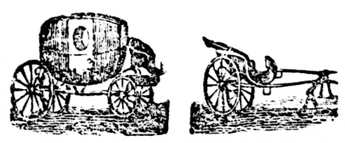
CONGRESS WATER!
SEIDLITZ Powders, London Mustard, Black and White Mustard Seed, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, fresh Salad Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 24.
☞ S. J. H. is the Agent for the sale of Doct. Jayne's Valuable Medicines.

GRAND SCHEMES
FOR OCTOBER!!!
35,294 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 37 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.
SPLENDID LOTTERY.
$35,294, $11,764, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, 2,361, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Brilliant Schemes, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as each drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-tdpd

FOR SALE,
20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.
We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.
☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
FAYETTEVILLE. June 25, 1844.

SMITH'S
GUN ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)
THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will warrant them to be good. He will mend and also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.
N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

WANTED.
500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 56-tf

A WORD TO FARMERS.

FARMERS, the Locofocos, by their orators and papers, would have you believe that if the present tariff were modified or repealled, you would obtain better prices for your products. It will be well to inquire *where* you are to obtain these prices. If American manufacturers are compelled to shut up their mills in consequence of British competition, it will increase the number of producers and decrease the consumers. Consequently, your home market would be destroyed. Perhaps these free trade orators will tell you to look to England for a market. Let us examine and ascertain what chance you have in England. If she displays any liberality, or offers any inducements to you to trade with *her*, it will be well to take the subject into consideration.

According to the present revenue laws of England, if you wish to send a cargo of flour to England, you are met with a tax, before you can enter her market, of $2 88 upon every barrel. Have you a surplus of grains which you wish to dispose of? Offer them to England. She taxes you 60 cents per bushel on wheat, 33 on barley, 24 on oats, 34 on rye.

Have you a surplus of provisions which you would sell to England? She taxes you $3 08 for every 112 pounds of bacon, $1 76 on pork, $3 08 on hams, $2 41 on cheese, $1 44 on butter, 41 cents on lard, and $4 81 on every tierce of beef.

It must be evident to all, that under such heavy taxes it would be impossible for the farmers of this country to get rid of any of their surplus products in England.

Such are the inducements that England offers the American farmer; and what does she ask in return? Why, that we should admit free, or nearly so, her broadcloths, hardware, cutlery, crockery, cottons, silks, iron, and, in short, all her manufactures, and not pay for them in *grain* and *produce* of which we have an abundance, but in the cold specie, to be sent over, as in low tariff days, at the rate of twelve or fourteen millions a year!

Does not every farmer see that his only hope is in the establishment of a home market, by encouraging in every town and on every stream the erection of manufactures, in which hundreds of people will be engaged as operatives, and who will, with their families, consume all the farmer can raise? Is it not, under these circumstances, the duty of every farmer to use his utmost exertions in favor of HENRY CLAY and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF?—*Rochester Democrat.*

FACTS FOR THE MECHANICS.

In the years when the rate of duties upon all imported articles ranged at twenty per cent., it is well known that not only the foreign importations so far exceeded the exports as to create a ruinous balance of trade against us, but that, owing to the low duties, in addition to the usual foreign goods brought in, large quantities of articles made by mechanical labor began also to be imported, and that kind of business was increasing so rapidly that, had it not been stopped by the tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a vast injury, if not utterly ruinous, to a large portion of American mechanics. Hardly a ship came from England that did not bring as a portion of her cargo a large quantity of London-made hats. French cabinet furniture began also to come almost by the cargo; but among the chief mechanical articles were French boots and shoes and ready made clothing.

All who had occasion to visit our large cities in those times could see in every quarter signs up showing shops filled with French boots and shoes, and the ready made clothing brought from London could almost be found as easily. But we wish to call the attention of shoemakers and tailors, especially journeymen, to two simple facts, which we noticed particularly at the time. A single ship that arrived in the spring of 1842, before the Whig tariff was passed, brought sixteen thousand pairs of Paris made boots and shoes, which were at once thrown into our markets. It was also stated by the city papers, at about the same time, when orders were constantly going to England for ready-made clothing, that, by the steamship Great Western, in one trip, there were sent measures to London for twelve hundred full suits of clothes, to be made to order for New York and Philadelphia.

By the boots and shoes brought in the single cargo here mentioned American journeymen shoemakers were directly deprived of patronage to the amount of at least $17 000, and more probably $25,000, all of which was as so much cash taken directly from their pockets. And in reference to the clothes ordered in one trip by the Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to say nothing of their employers, were in like manner sufferers directly from their pockets in the loss of so much work to the amount of at least $ 000 cash; for the making of the twelve coats alone would have amounted to $ All this, let it be understood, was lost to American journeymen shoemakers and tailors in b distances, without reference to hundred of similar character, in the ready-made clothing, hats, cabinet to fill the shops in our large cities.

that our workingmen of all classes, ma are doubtless still acting with the Locofoco s, would consider these facts well, and then, out reference to past preferences or prejudices as to men, conclude deliberately, according to the dictates of their own sober judgment, which policy is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of their country. One single fact like that of the arrival of sixteen thousand pairs of French boots and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to enable them to reach a correct conclusion than all the theory in the world. A journeyman shoemaker or tailor, when he finds he is discharged, and himself and family suffering through his want of employment, and because the articles upon which he works are made in Paris or London at prices below which he can possibly make a decent living, does not want to read ten columns about "Democracy," "poor men's rights," and "Bank," and so on, to understand his position. He sees at once, if he looks to the subject without prejudice, that both his interests and his *rights* are sacrificed through the bad policy of the Government, which allows foreigners to take away his substance by depriving him of the patronage to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of industry.

But, says a Locofoco demagogue, anxious to conceal the real issue from the people, what has all this to do with the Presidential question? We answer, *it has every thing to do with it*, and upon the settlement *of that question* will depend entirely the protection or the prostration of American industry. Henry Clay has always been the steady advocate of that system, and if he is elected, it will *certainly* be established during his administration upon a basis so firm that it can never again be shaken. On the other hand, James K. Polk is, and always has been, an avowed opponent of protection, and an advocate of *free trade*—he is now supported at the south solely upon that ground, as all his party papers and meetings show; so that if he is successful, the protective system will as certainly be put down. There is no disguising this issue, however much demagogues may seek to mystify it. Let mechanics, then, choose which of the two they consider as presenting the best claims to their support. It is to them a plain *business matter.*
Poughkeepsie Journal.

THE "STANDARD."

Before the Elections in August, the "Standard" used the following boastful language:

"We *can* elect a majority in the Legislature, and we *will*. We *can* elect Colonel Hoke."

* * * * *

"The eyes of the democracy of the Union are upon us. Shall we disappoint them? *No!* Let us, then, go to work, and strike the first fatal blow at the Dictator of Ashland."

* * * * *

"A correspondent asks if North Carolina will prove true in August. HE MAY DEPEND UPON HER. She will be true both in August and November; and she feels honored in being one of the first in the phalanx of States to strike the death-blow at Henry Clay."

After the Election, on finding that the Locos had lost the Legislature by 24 majority, and lost their Governor, he says, "we are neither disheartened or discouraged;" but calls upon the "Democracy" to "organize," and says—If "every Democrat will do his whole duty, HENRY CLAY *will* not and *cannot* get the vote of North Carolina."

It won't do, Mr. "Standard"—you have *proved* yourself a false prophet, and all your predictions will avail nothing.
Raleigh Register.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Proscription.—The following affidavit tells its own story. While we regret the existence of a system which converts offices into mere bribes, we rejoice that there are honest men, like Mr. Myers, who spurn the offer.

John R. Myers, of the District of Kensington and County of Philadelphia, being duly affirmed according to law, says: That in the spring of 1841 he was appointed deputy inspector of leather by Jacob B. Coates, then and now inspector of leather under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania; that deponent discharged his duties faithfully, and without any complaint on the part of Mr. Coates or any body else; that during the time he held his place he devoted his whole time to it, and was dependant on it for his subsistence and that of his family. He further says that on Saturday last Jacob B. Coates, in a conversation with him, inquired of deponent his politics, and received for reply that he was an American Republican, and intended to vote for General Markle at the next election; that he believed Gen. Markle was an honest and independent man, and thoroughly American in his character and feelings; that his policy as a good tariff man was the American policy. Mr. Coates then said, that he being a Democrat and of the party which supported Francis R. Shunk and James K. Polk, he could not retain in office any one who thought differently, and that he (deponent) must either change his politics or resign. On deponent's positively refusing to do either, Mr. Coates told him he would be obliged to dismiss him, and accordingly did so, offering him, however, one week's notice, of which the deponent refused to avail himself. He has been accordingly dismissed from the humble office he held. Deponent makes this statement voluntarily, of his own free will and accord.
JOHN R. MYERS.
Affirmed and subscribed before me, October 2d, 1844. JOEL COOK, Alderman.

"Truth is Omnipotent and Public Justice Certain."—The force and nobleness of the above sentiment is well illustrated by the following facts: The Rev. Mr. Gunn, of Robertson county, Tennessee, now in his seventy-second year, with three of his twelve sons, were in attendance upon the Methodist Conference at this place. We learn that he was distinguished in Robertson county, Tennessee, by his vote with that of *one other person* for Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1824. In 1828 he was *one* of the *three* only who then voted for Adams against Jackson. He was *one* among *five* who voted for Clay in 1832 and against Jackson; and in 1844 he will likely head the majority in the same county of six hundred for Clay against Polk. His twelve sons are true Whigs, and for Clay and th untry.
Green River Gazette.

Revolutio eroes.—The Boston Journal gives th names and ages of TWENTY-FIVE Revolutionary heroes who were present on Thursday at the Whig gathering in that city, and who elicited enthusiastic cheers wherever they appeared. They occupied six carriages in the procession, and were imbued with the genuine Whig spirit. Mr. Isaac Cazneau, who is past ninety years of age, and was a spectator of the battle of Bunker Hill, appeared on foot in the procession among the good Whigs of the First Ward, and marched through its whole course. Honor to his old age. The Whig of 1776 maintains his Whig principles in 1844.

The Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. Calhoun started from South Carolina on Saturday last. On board the Steamer Augusta, on his way down the river, on that day, a vote was taken on the Presidential Election—and the vote stood For Clay 61—For Polk 10—For Cass 2. Mr. Calhoun did not vote!

Respect for Freedom of Opinion!—The Utica Gazette says that Mr. Nutt, of the town of Marcy, Oneida county, who has recently renounced Locofocoism and come out for Mr. Clay, was taken the other night by a gang of Locofocos, and *rode on a rail!*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

As a lover of our common country—of order and free institutions, I rejoice at the spirit and energy displayed by the Whigs throughout the State,—every where armed and ready for the contest. But no where is there more thorough organization than in the Wings of Sampson. A small band, but firm and united, determined **to 'do or die'** in the good cause—the cause of Clay and their country. They have 'nailed the colors to the mast,'—not the lone black star of Texas, but the stars and stripes of their own, their native land. They have unfurled their banner to the breeze, firmly resolving never to give up the ship until victory crowns their efforts with success. The Whigs of Dismal, the 'garden spot' in 1840, are at their posts in '44, and challenge Old Trap, Eagle Rock, or any other precinct in the State, to give a larger Whig majority according to population. Notwithstanding the Democratic stump orators have poured denunciations upon the devoted head of Columbia's most gifted son; notwithstanding he is traduced, calumniated, denounced as a duellist, a perjured man and a murderer—yet there is not 'strength enough in the bow.' The shaft pointed by envy and hurled by malignity, has fallen short, and has had no other effect than to unite the Whigs more firmly; knowing as they do the fallacy of the charges, and the utter recklessness of the persons preferring them, they are determined to use all honorable means in their power to help in elevating to the Presidential Chair the first man of the age—Harry of the West.

One of the 457 Whigs of Sampson.

ROCKINGHAM CLAY CLUB.

The Club met on Tuesday evening, the 24th September, in time of Superior Court. Gen. A. Dockery being called on, addressed the Club in an able and forcible speech. He boldly declared his views on some of the political questions that are agitating the country, and also answered Judge Strange's speech, who had addressed the people previous to the meeting of the Club. J. W. Cunningham, Esq. being called on, addressed the Club in a strain of most forcible eloquence, such as indeed we seldom hear surpassed. He was often interrupted by cheers while speaking, and when he took his seat there was a long loud burst of applause, which shook the walls of the Court House. The Club then adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the Club was addressed by A. J. Dargin, Esq. of Wadesborough, in a warm and interesting speech. Messrs. W. A. Hooke of Fayetteville, D. D. Covington and W. L. Steele also addressed the Club in very interesting speeches. The Club also met on Thursday evening and was addressed by A. J. Dargin, Esq., John Gilchrist, Esq., and J. R. Kelly, Esq., in forcible, eloquent and humorous speeches, and the enthusiasm manifested by all gives the most satisfactory assurance that the Whigs in this part of the country will be at the polls on the 4th of November. Gen. A. Dockery then offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Richmond county hold a Whig meeting at Laurel Hill on Friday the 11th of October, and that J. W. Cameron and H. W. Covington, Esqs. be requested to address the people on that occasion.

2. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Richmond county have a free Barbecue at the Upper Fair Ground on the 4th of November, to which all are invited without distinction of party.

3. *Resolved*, That the Officers of this Club appoint Committees of Vigilance in each election precinct. The following gentlemen were appointed: *Fair Stock's Store*—Jas. D. Pemberton, Homer Leggard, P. M. Steinback, Nathan Bowdon, Robert Ledbetter. *Fair Ground*—Pr. J. N. Ingram, Major Robert Williams, Thos. Garrett, Col. Graham A. Nicholson, Alex. Martin. *Black Jack*—Gen. A. Dockery, Col. Stephen Wall, John M. Ingram, Isaac Dockery, C. C. Morgan. *Rockingham*—J. P. Leak, Walker L. Steele, D. P. McDonald, James L. Terry, Maj. G. O. Norman. *Ward's*—Allen McCaskill, Thos. Batt, E. D. Covington, David Morrison, H. W. Covington. *Williamson's*—William Graham, D. C. Wright, D. B. Brown, John C. Graham, M. W. McNair.—*Laurel Hill*—Alex's Malloy, D. McLaurin, Jno. McLean, J. R. Buie, John Buller. *Steam Saw Mill*—Neal Graham, Col. A. McKay, Dr. Malloy, A. C. McLaurin, J. C. McLaurin.

On motion, the proceedings of the meetings of the Club were ordered to be published.

The Club then adjourned.

JOHN W. COVINGTON, *Pres't.*
S. M. INGRAM, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Clay Club of Owenville, Sampson county, it was

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Maj. Thos. Sanderson, of Wilmington, for the presentation of a simple but patriotic Flag to our Club; and we assure him that it never shall be hauled down by the blight of demagogueism, but that we will bear it to victory.

CLAY CLUB.

Owenville, Oct. 11, 1844.

The Albany Advertiser ranks the following statement as to the price of flour, as affected by the tariff, which, it will be seen, has very little to do with the matter. Up to October 1st the receipts of flour and wheat, at Albany, have exceeded those of last year by an amount equal to 576,000 bbls of flour.

"The price of a barrel of flour at N. Y. on the 5th was $4.69. When the tariff was passed in 1842, it was $4.55—a difference of only twelve and a half cents in the price whereas the increase in the receipts is nearly sixty per cent. What say the free traders to this?

What has become of this immense increase? It has not gone to England, for a British, not an American, tariff equal to an ad valorem duty of 67 per cent, excludes it from that market. Flour, which sells at a profit at $4.75 in a home market, cannot be sold, and pay expenses, in a foreign market, if the price at New York exceeds $3.75 per barrel.

Can it be that the tariff of 1842 has reduced the

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. CLAY'S LETTERS TO MR. BLAIR.

The reader will be attracted to the perusal of these long talked of and foully misrepresented letters, and by the chaste and apposite introductory commentary of Mr. Leigh. For nineteen years they have been the basis of the most malignant calumnies upon Mr. Clay's public and private character. They are at length given up to public inspection, and now let the hardiest of the traducers—let Blair, Kendall or Ritchie, who from the middle period of life have advanced to old age in slandering Mr. Clay—let either of them come before the American People, and appealing to Heaven to witness his sincerity, say that he believes these letters of Mr. Clay contain one tittle of proof against his honour as a man, or his integrity as a Patriot! Neither of the Triumvirate durst do it! We defy them to it!

And yet these men for nineteen years, fully aware of the true character of these letters, but relying upon Mr. Clay's continued refusal to publish them, for reasons the most highly honorable to his character, have persevered in representing them to contain damning proof of the "bargain," and have turned Mr. Clay's refusal to publish them, originating in the most pure and holy motives, into admission of guilt! Partizans will possibly be found, ready to palliate this as they would any conduct conducive to the interests of their party; but all the rest of mankind can entertain but one opinion of its flagrant injustice and contemptible meanness and illiberality. Blair has had the letters in his possession for nineteen years. Kendall has had access to them, as his garbled extracts prove: The senior editor of the Enquirer, if he has not seen the letters, has at least had the opportunity of doing so, of which he refused to avail himself, while his slanders were continually repeated, and these letters appealed to as containing the evidence to establish them. He has been assured for 17 years, by those who had read them, that they had no allusion to the "bargain," he has been informed what constituted Mr. Clay's honorable objection to publish them; he has known that they were exhibited years ago in Kentucky, to whomsoever wished to see them; and yet he has persecuted for a whole generation, confiding still that they would not be published, in demanding their publication, and in deducing from Mr. Clay's refusal to publish the conscientiousness and the confession of guilt! In the annals of party can produce an instance of more utter party depravity, than has been displayed towards Henry Clay in the long tract of 19 years, by these three men, we know not where to look for it.

Mr. Clay is not only right for departing *now*, from his original resolution of not publishing his letters to Blair, but he ought years ago to have surrendered that resolution: from the moment indeed that the seal of private confidence was broken by Mr. Blair. As these letters were made the foundation of criminal charges against him, there was no mode of repelling those charges and of vindicating himself, but by the production of the letters. A correspondence is no longer confidential when one of the parties to it, has betrayed the trust reposed in him; nay to make it public is often, as in this case, the only means left of sustaining innocence, and holding to treachery up to merited scorn. All will admire Mr. Clay's firmness and fortitude in bearing for 19 years, the most nefarious imputations upon his character, rather than clear himself by the commission of an act which he disapproved—that of being accessory to a violation of the confidence of private correspondence. This passive fortitude is more truly glorious and heroic than the insensibility to danger which leads the soldier to face the cannon's mouth. No mean values in honest fame and the good opinion of his country, more than Henry Clay, and yet with the power at any moment of repelling the slanders of his dastardly traducers, and of exhibiting them in the odious colours of libellers and calumniators to the country, he has been content to suffer for nineteen years under foul and unfounded imputations, in preference to transgressing what he deemed a proper social rule! When will the Triumvirate and their confederates imitate this magnanimity. When will they learn to understand or appreciate it?

And now let us see, and let the country *mark*, if they will publish the letters, when they have so often called for, and so authentically garbled.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time during the last summer, Mr. Clay sent me copies of his letters to Mr. Blair, written in January, 1825, and authorized me to shew them to any one who might wish to see them. Finding that the charge of "Bargain and Corruption," which was made at the time, and refuted, was revived, and was now seriously urged against Mr. Clay, that it was alleged to be susceptible of proof under his own hand, and that these letters were referred to as containing the proof, I caused a notice to be inserted in The Whig, that copies of the letters were in my hands, and that they were open to the inspection of any gentleman of either party. I thought it impossible, that any man could read the letters, without seeing and admitting, that they contain no evidence prejudicial to Mr. Clay—no evidence of any impropriety in thought, word or deed—no evidence of any selfish or personal feeling—no evidence of aught but patriotism, and that his bitterest foes would be compelled to acknowledge this, upon perusal of them. Many of the friends of Mr. Clay have called upon me, and read these famous letters. Not one of his enemies has asked to see them, and I have shown them to but one, who did not ask to see them; they have either been unwilling to have any communication with me on the subject, or, perhaps, they wish to remain in ignorance.

Volume 1, p 486. The copies now sent for publication are copies of the copies certified by Mr. Blair, now in Col. Taylor's hands. It is not doubted that the copies are correct. But Mr. Blair is challenged to produce the originals, and after showing them to any person acquainted with Mr. Clay's hand-writing (for example, the Hon. Willis Green, or Mr. Gales, or Mr. Fendall), to publish them.

It may be proper to say, that the expression in the first letter—"Next, a friend of Mr. Adams comes, *with tears in his eyes*"—is an allusion to a physical infirmity, to which Mr. Adams is, or was then, subject: his tears flow involuntarily. Such an allusion could only have been made in the most confidential letter.

It may be proper to remark further, that the extract which Mr. Kendall is said to have published, as I have recently seen it republished, is to be found, in fact, in the first letter of Mr. Clay, but it is garbled (whether by design or accident, let others judge) so as to give a sense the reverse of that which the writer intended. The genuine letter reads:

"Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Crawford, are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the General (Jackson)—Virginia is one of them—I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views, and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me, will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. *I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself, that alone has determined me.* Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views, and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone."

In the extract attributed to Mr. Kendall, which I have seen, the sentences in *italics* are omitted, and the words are given thus—

"My friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me, will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by bestowing their votes on Mr. Adams. Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views, and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone."

Now, according to this garbled extract, "the sentiments and views," in which Mr. Blair's Representative was "inclined to concur," and as to which Mr. Clay desired Mr. Blair to write a letter to him "to strengthen him in his inclination," were the "kind wishes of Mr. Clay's friends towards him," which, they supposed "would be more likely to be accomplished" by the election of Mr. Adams. But read the whole, as Mr. Clay wrote it, and it will be apparent, that the "sentiments and views" in which Mr. Clay supposed Mr. Blair's representative was inclined to concur, and which he wished Mr. Blair to strengthen him in, were the sentiments and views stated in the letter, which indeed Mr. Clay, and the majority of the Kentucky delegation, to prefer Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson; and that Mr. Clay disclaimed all personal views in the course he proposed to take.

I send the letters for publication.

B. W. LEIGH.

October 7, 1844.

(should be 1825.)

WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1824.

My dear Sir: I send you, by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which, notwithstanding Mr. Walsh's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of diminishing, though not entirely removing, the odium which he brought upon himself by his conduct to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question—and then, that I have the power of controlling my friends! Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the shoulder by a friend, (for example of Gen. Jackson,) who will thus address me. "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you, next to the Hero, and how much we want a Western President!" Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me—"The bosses of the Republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it; if you had been returned, instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour: we consider him and you as the only genuine Republican candidates!" Next, a friend of Mr. Adams comes, with tears in his eyes—"Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most directly to the choice which you ought to make." How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness?—Really, the friends of all the three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful, and I consider whatever choice we may make, will be only a choice of evils. To both of these gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions; but I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to the most unfortunate results. I am Giant at intrigue; have sold the West—sold myself—defeating Gen. Jackson's election to leave open the Western pretensions that I may hereafter fill them myself—blasting all my fair prospects, &c. &c. &c. To these are added a thousand other of the most gentle, and kind, and agreeable epithets and things in the world.

——— who are themselves straining every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied, and I be thereby pretermitted, are accusing me of acting on their own principles. The knaves cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive that I should have solemnly interrogated my conscience, and asked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do! That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous precedent of elevating, in this early stage of the Republic, a military Chieftain merely because he has won a great victory; that it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his station, who will not, regardless of aspersion and calumnies, risk himself for his country! I am afraid that you will think me moved by these abuses. Be not deceived. I assure you that I never, in my whole life, felt more perfect composure, more entire confidence in the resolutions of my judgment, and a more unshaken determination to march up to my duty. And, my dear sir, is there an intelligent and unbiased man who must not, sooner or later, concur with me. Mr. Adams, you know well, I should never have selected, if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger in his elevation, now, or in time to come. Not so of his competitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing 2500 Englishmen, at N. Orleans, qualifies for the various, difficult, and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy. I perceive that I am unconsciously writing a sort of defiance, which you may probably think implies guilt. What will be the result? You will ask with curiosity, if not anxiety. I think Mr. Adams must be elected; such is the prevailing opinion. Still I shall not consider the matter as certain, until the election is over. With my best respects to Mrs. Blair, and to Mr. Crittenden, I remain truly,

Your friend,

H. CLAY.

COALITION OF JAMES G. BIRNEY WITH THE POLK PARTY.

The evidence of a corrupt juggle between James G. Birney, Abolition candidate for President, and the Polk-Texas party accumulates daily. The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* of the 4th says:

The Coalition Complete.—We are not surprised to learn that the Loco-Focos of Saginaw county have nominated, *with his assent*, James G. Birney, Esq. the Abolition candidate for the President, as the Loco-Foco candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. He received the nomination on Saturday last, after starting for the East. But he had previously been consulted, and acquiesced; so he himself stated to a gentleman of Saginaw, before leaving home.

The Loco-Focos have exhibited a just sense of Mr. Birney's services to their cause during the past year. No man has labored so hard or so effectively to secure the electoral vote of Michigan to Mr. Polk. It was right therefore that he should receive from them this mark of their confidence and gratitude.

Another Deception Attempted.—Gen. Whitcomb, of Indiana, and a notorious pretended Abolitionist, are traversing the State of Indiana, making speeches and courting the support of the Abolitionists for Mr. Polk. They lately addressed an Abolition meeting at Augusta, at which they attempted to prove Mr. Polk to be as good an Abolitionist as the Liberty party could desire.—*St. Louis Rep.*

NOT COWED—An advertisement, which we learn is somewhat dubious in its paternity, flourished for several days in one of our city papers, to the effect, that a milch cow and her calf would be sold at auction yesterday in front of the Mansion House to the highest bidder, the terms of sale being to pay the amount bid "when James K. Polk is elected President of the United States." The sale came off yesterday, and the cow and calf (actually worth, we learn, about $80) was bought by Mr. Morris O'Connor, a thorough-going Whig, at $139. Some quibbling, we understand, took place on the part of the Democrats about the terms of the contract, but rather than there should be any ground of boasting, or any chance of flying the track on the opposite side, Mr. O'Connor deposited the amount of his bid (in *gold*, but not "British gold,") in the hands of the City Marshal, and drove the cow and calf home. The parties, we learn, found out or invented afterwards some new point by which they could invalidate the sale, and went and took possession of the cow and calf in the absence of Mr. O'Connor.—How this last question will be settled we are unable to say, but one thing is certain—the Whigs of Mobile are not to be *cow*-ed by offers of this kind.

Mobile Chronicle.

The Evening Post (the Democratic organ in New York) of Thursday gives the following complimentary opinion touching Gen. Jackson's Texas letters.

"General Jackson's letters on that subject are *the weakest things he ever wrote.* We published his first letter on the question, and showed our readers that there was nothing in it. The rest have been little more than a repetition of the first."

Loco-foco Arguments.—Among the brutal clubs of the opposite party in New York city is one called the "Butt End Coon Hunters." The following are among their latest resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That each hunter keep his flint picked, his powder dry, and when they see the white of the eye *let split.*

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Butt End Coon Hunters be presented to Capt. John Orser for his present to the Club of 300 'young hickory' walking ——— use of the members *when in* ———

The ——— here mentioned is an officer in the ——— York Custom House.—He takes the ——— wages, buys hickory ———, and distributes them to a band of organized ——— weapons to be used a——— Whig citizens!—*North American.*

Illegal Voting.—The Washington Standard says that F. P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, at the recent election in this State, voted in Montgomery county, Md. It states further that Blair, not long since, ran as a candidate for some city office in Washington. The following is a paragraph of the Standard's article.

Mr. Blair claims to own a farm out in Montgomery county, where he stops during some of the summer months, but what has this to do with his voting in the Maryland election? He is a citizen of this city, by a term, and is sometimes a candidate for office here, and yet, screaming and bawling at the top of his lungs, through his tools and toadies in the Globe, against "Whig jesty ing" in Maryland, he deliberately goes to the polls in that State and casts his own spurious vote!

Coming to the Point.—William Smith, only brother of the late Mormon Prophet, has been preaching lately at New-Bedford.—The Bulletin says he concluded one of his discourses in the following emphatic words:—"Brethren, I will say here, for the credit of the audience, that at our last meeting I collected some two dollars, while at the same time the expenses of the hall were six dollars. Now, I wish in all soberness to assure you, my friends, of one solemn truth, and that is, that rather than pay all expenses, preach for nothing and find myself into the bargain, *I will see the whole generation damned first!*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for gratuitous distribution. The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be provided, as it will be impossible to write them.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

From Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania!

We have the high gratification of announcing, that Ohio and New Jersey are thoroughly redeemed from Locofocoism, and that we have so cut down the majority for Shunk in Pennsylvania, as to inspire the Whigs with every confidence that they can carry the State for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

We proceed to give the particulars very briefly.

NEW JERSEY.—In this State, where the Locos at the last elections carried the Legislature and all the Members of Congress, the Whigs have now elected their Governor by a majority of 1,556 votes, and have a majority of more than two to one in the Legislature. Senate, 13 Whigs to 6 Locos. House 40 Whigs to 18 Locos. Whig majority on joint ballot, 29. Last year the Loco majority was 18. This secures a Whig U. S. Senator, a Whig State government in all its parts, and the vote *certain for Clay and Frelinghuysen!*

OHIO.—Sixty-three counties are heard from, out of 72, and the Whig majority is now 3,439, where in 1842 it was 2,053 against us. Whig gain 5,492. As the Loco majority in 1842 was only 3,045 in the State, we may say with perfect certainty, that Bartley, the Whig candidate for Governor, is triumphantly elected, and the State is REDEEMED, and is safe for Clay and Frelinghuysen. For Congress, only eight Districts heard from, (the Globe of Saturday night has but one,) and four Whigs and four Locos elected. The Legislature is Whig in both branches, *securing a U. S. Senator in place of Tappan. Loco!*

PENNSYLVANIA.—49 counties out of 57 heard from, though the votes vary materially in different papers. Shunk, Loco, is doubtless elected Governor by a majority of from 1500 to 3,000, out of a vote of 3 or 360,000. His majority, so far, according to the Globe of Saturday, is 3,097. The Intelligencer of Monday, (the very latest,) gives Markle 182 majority, and the counties to be heard from gave in 1840 a majority of 1456 for Van Buren over Harrison. If they voted now as they did then, Shunk's majority would be only 1274. But it will doubtless be rather more. The present Locofoco Governor Porter was elected by 23,003. Shunk is an avowed Tariff man, and was supported by many who will not vote for Polk. Markle, the Whig candidate, was scarcely known, and cannot be a man of talents, as we observe he appeared at various public meetings where others spoke, but he himself did not. All these circumstances induced the Whig papers to declare, *before the election*, that if Shunk's majority was less than 10,000, they could and would carry the State for Clay and Frelinghuysen. And we believe *they will do it!* The Locofocos are said in the papers to have admitted, before the election, "that if Shunk's majority was not at least 8,000 votes, Polk, with all his Free Trade principles, could not stand up against the resistless influence of the protective policy and its great champion."

For Congress, as far as heard from, 11 Whigs, 2 Native American, (elected by the Whig and Native American parties,) and 9 Locos, are stated to be elected. So far, the Loco majority in the Legislature is reduced 7, net.

CONNECTICUT.—The Town Elections, like the last State Elections, show that all is right in Connecticut.

GEORGIA.—The only drawback to all this good news, is that Georgia has not done her duty. In 69 Counties, where last year we had a majority of 3,774, there is a Locofoco majority (for Congressman,) of 1038 votes. Unless the Whigs do better in November, (as we hope they will, for Georgia has never voted for a Locofoco candidate for President,) Polk will get her vote. We can spare Georgia, but we don't wish to. Stir yourselves, Whigs of Georgia! and save yourselves from such a disgraceful defeat! For Congress, Poe, Stephens, Toombs, and King, Whigs, and Cobb, Lumpkin, and Hamilton, Locos, are undoubtedly elected. Leaving one District very doubtful. As we have only two Whigs in Congress now from Georgia, this is a gain of two members.

A gentleman just from Georgia, of extensive acquaintance there, says that *she will vote for Clay!*

One sign, full of encouragement to Whigs, is, that the Globe *cannot crow!* It simply gives the returns, and is dumb as an oyster in regard to prospects.

RAISING OF A WHIG POLE AND BANNER.—On Monday last, the Whigs of this Town and County assembled in large numbers to perform the above ceremony. At 3 o'clock, every thing being complete, the Banner was run up, amidst the firing of cannon, and cheers of true hearted Whigs. The Pole is composed of three magnificent Ash trees, put together in the most workmanlike manner, and towering 105 feet above the surface of the earth. The Banner is a beautiful blue Streamer, floating 60 feet long, and 6 feet wide at the stem, tapering to a Swallow-tail point. On the one side, were the 26 Stars, (*not* 27,) in white on the blue field, with the motto, in large letters, extending nearly the length of the Flag, "IN UNION IS STRENGTH." On the reverse, the names of "CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN," with the American Eagle, holding a scroll in his beak, with the motto, "*Encourage Home Manufactures.*" Reverse of the Eagle, stands *that same old Coon*, over a prostrate *Chapman*, and demanding of him, "*Why don't you Crow?*"

The Banner is the work of Mr. ISHAM BLAKE, assisted by Mr. Wm. Moffitt. The arrangements of the Pole, with its hoisting, were superintended by Messrs. Joshua Tanner and Frederick Moore, assisted by Messrs. A. P. Hurt, E. Bishop, Joseph Brooksbank, and Philip Ermlbert. The whole is a most beautiful appearance, and we bestow on all concerned in the getting up, the highest compliment we can pay them, when we state, that no where in the North, amidst all the Banners we saw floating in every city and village, did we see a handsomer or better arranged and designed affair.

Animated Addresses were delivered on the occasion, by Edward L. Winslow and Walter A. Hooke, Esqrs., and a good Whig Song sung by E. Fullerton, Esq. and others;—all of which were cheered in the finest spirit by the gratified crowd, who separated with the conviction, that as they have completely eclipsed the Polk Stalk erected by the Locos on Saturday last, so they will beat them at the Polls on the 4th of November.

AN OUTRAGE.—Two young gentlemen a few days ago put up a Whig Flag, extending from a Store to another over an alley on Hay Street, on which were inscribed the words, "Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Union." On Sunday night, some person or persons, with the aid of a ladder, apparently, as one was left on the spot, cut and mutilated the Flag, especially the word "Union," which is cut in three parts. This is a disgraceful outrage.

WHIG MEETING IN SAMPSON.—We had the pleasure of attending the Mass Meeting in Sampson on Thursday last, and it was truly a glorious occasion, full of good feeling, and cheered by confident assurance, that a few weeks more will give us a victory that will be worthy of all our efforts in the cause of our country. There were from 500 to 700 persons present, of whom probably three-fourths were Whigs, from the Counties of Sampson, New Hanover, Cumberland, Brunswick, Bladen, Johnston and Duplin. It was a highly respectable collection of people, who for good order, gentlemanly deportment, and polite attention, are seldom equalled. The hospitable Whigs of the county of Sampson had so bountifully provided for the entertainment of the numerous guests, too much praise cannot be awarded for their admirable and most liberal arrangements. The good Whig Ladies, from far and near, had prepared a profusion of the "creature comforts," which ample justice was done by Whig and Loco.

On approaching the beautiful ground on which the meeting was held, an elegant silk Banner, prepared for the purpose, and floating to the breeze from the top of a tall Whig Pole, was visible for a considerable distance along the road. Besides the American Eagle, and the Stars and Stripes, it contained simply the words, "Clay, Frelinghuysen and the Constitution." Near the Speaker's stand was also a smaller Flag. And the Delegation from the Washington Clay Club, displayed the splendid Banner belonging to that Association, which was most heartily cheered when it appeared upon the ground, borne at the head of the very considerable Delegation from the Club.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, by John C. Slocum, Esq. and organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers:

Gen. HARDY BRYAN, President.

JOHN C. SLOCUM, JOHN C. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN CARR, JAS. R. DRAUGHON, } Vice Presidents.

WM. H. HERRING, DAVID BOSSELL, } Secretaries.

After a few remarks by the President of the [illegible] EDWARD L. WINSLOW, Esq. was called on, and addressed the people for nearly two hours, in an able review of the great questions at issue between the two parties, especially in regard to the Tariff, the distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and a National Bank, and closed with a powerfully drawn contrast between the character and public services of the candidates now before the people, and a glowing eulogy of our glorious leader, HENRY CLAY. We cannot but hope, that the array of facts presented by Mr. Winslow, especially on the much abused Tariff system, will have their effect upon the minds of many hearers.

At the close of Mr. Winslow's speech, the meeting adjourned for Dinner, and, that disposed of,

JOSHUA G. WARNER, and GENERAL J. M. [illegible], Esqs. both of Wilmington, successively responded to calls upon them, in the most felicitous style of argument, wit, and broad humor; not forgetting the stirring appeals to the patriotism of their hearers, to do their duty and their whole duty, to themselves, to their Candidate, and to their Country, which can only be without their influence up to and on the day of election. Indeed from the spirit manifested by the [illegible] Whigs of Sampson, we do not doubt that they will be found faithful, both now and then.

Next followed a couple of capital Whig Songs, by a portion of the Wilmington Delegation and others. These formed a novel and most agreeable interlude to the more serious ceremonies of the day.

The last Speaker was THOMAS J. MOORE, Esq. of Sampson, who closed an animated speech by presenting, in the name of Miss WILLIAMS, a young Lady of Sampson, a large *Cake*, the work of her own fair hands, which she had decorated with many patriotic Whig sentiments, and presented as a testimony of her interest in the good cause. Mr. MOORE responded pleasantly to the remarks of Mr. WARNER—the Cake was duly admired and despatched—and the meeting adjourned at near 5 o'clock, not only a pleasant incident having occurred to mar the enjoyment, by all persons, of all parties, so far as we can judge.

It is due to the many Democrats who attended, to remark upon the good order, and good feeling, manifested, without an exception, so far as we saw. And especially to mention the generous conduct of Wm. Faison and Thos. I. Faison, Esqs. both Democrats, who furnished conveyances to a number of the Wilmington Delegation, from Warsaw and back, and hospitably entertained them at their house. Arrangements had been made by the Committee to have all who might come conveyed to and from Warsaw; but they were not carried into effect owing to the non-arrival of an expected notice from Wilmington; and we were thus thrown upon the ready hospitality of our political opponents.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—If any further proof were wanting of the utterly unfounded nature of the story published in the North Carolinian, on the authority of a "gentleman" from Randolph, it would be afforded by the following letter which we have received in reply to a letter we addressed to a gentleman living in Mr. Alfred Staley's "neighborhood."

"OCTOBER 8, 1844.

"*Mr. Hale*—Dear Sir. The statement in the Carolinian that there are 25 Whigs in this neighborhood that will not vote for Mr. Clay, is, I think, very much exaggerated. I do not know of a single one; and I do believe if there was one that I should have heard of it. But I know of a few Democrats that will not vote for Polk. I heard one of the most intelligent, and therefore most thorough one of the party, declare that he should support the election of Mr. Clay. He is disgusted with the conduct of his party men in the last Legislature, and, as he told me, had resigned them.

"The Whigs in other parts of the State need not trouble themselves no uneasiness for the cause in Randolph. There will be no defections here."

TARIFF—PRICE OF COTTON.—We ... great efforts are made in the cotton growing ... to induce the people to believe that the ... of price of cotton is owing to the Tariff. ... Tariff could produce such an effect, they ... state, and it would be difficult for them to ... which well known facts would not at ...

They cannot urge, as they formerly ... England cannot buy our cotton because we ... her goods. When the Tariff bill was ... they were ready to swear, that it would put a ... importations; that we could not buy any goods ... England, that the duties were prohibitory, &c. ... is, that the importations have been so ... them from that ground; and to make ... that about 120 millions of goods will be ... year, in return for our exports of cotton, ... fully an average amount. If the Ta... decrease, cut off importations,—it is ... prevent our buying foreign goods to at least ... amount, how does it cause the fall of cot... We defy any man to answer this question with ... sible reason.

... can be stated to disprove such a ... will suffice for the present.

... were calculated to put down the price ... did it happen to rise to 9, and even ... this market, during the last season? ... Tariff was then in full operation, and there ... more reason than now, to fear that it ... importations. It is utterly impossible ... that rise, consistently with the idea ... put down prices.

... has the effect, as all will admit it has, ... manufacturing, and to increase the number ... employed, it is manifest that just so ... withdrawn from agricultural pur... the United States, there were in 1840, ... persons engaged in manufactures; ... is now probably a million. Suppose ... seditious should prevail, and our ports ... open to hats, shoes, cotton and woollen ... and the thousand other articles from a ... of those now manufactured profitably ... it is not unreasonable to suppose that ... of these manufactures would be ... by the cheaper articles made by ... of England, where wages vary from ... a day. What would these 250,000 ... to for a living? They must either work ... the European workmen, say at 11 to 20 ... an alternative which no man can de... upon them, or go to tilling the soil. ... other agricultural productions are now ... what would they be if 250,000 additional ... hands were driven to their cultivation? ... no purchasers of agricultural produce ... their own consumption. They would then ... and would of course grow more than ... themselves eat or wear. Their supplies ... thrown upon an already glutted market, to ... prices still lower. Does any man imagine ... would thus be a greater ability to buy from ... than now?

... duty more complained of by the anti... than that on Sugar. Suppose that ... taken off, and it were a fact, as solemnly ... falsely as we have no doubt, that Su... be bought in the West Indies at a cent a ... What would be the effect? Why, the 40,... now engaged in the cultivation of Sugar ... would be driven to some other occupa... They could not support themselves by making ... cent a pound. What would they do? ... cultivate cotton! And the crop would ... to three millions of bales, and the ... to 2 or 3 cents a pound. Such a ... is the most effectual blow ever yet ... the existence of slavery. And it Goes ... reasons, as they say she is, to effect ... what more safe and speedy mode ... than the adoption of Free Trade ... consequent destruction of manufactures, ... of the wages of labor, black and white ... as every sensible man must see ... must admit, on the low price of cot... *protection*. With a surplus of more ... million of bales,—six months' supply ... lying in Liverpool, pressed upon ... in consequence of a crop that it is ob... to export at some great sacrifice, at ... half millions, and thus accumulate ... of half a million,—how can it be ex... cotton will maintain its price? It is im... The temporary rise last year was produced ... circumstances, unfounded, as the result showed, ... only 16 or 18 hundred thousand; and the ... not owing to the Tariff, but to the large ... surplus and the certainty of a 5½ million ...

... should desire to open as many avenues ... profitable employment of ... and thus withdraw some of that ... agriculture which so depresses prices. ... It gives employment to hun... thousands of people, in making sugar, salt, ... and hundreds of other articles of ... Free Trade would concen... all these people on Agriculture, or ... to work for European wages.

... the farmer and planter pause?

... some of the great men of the ... relation to many of the most common ... into the discussions of the politics of ... rather surprising. We find it stated in ... Mercury, that Mr. McDuffie, in a ... at Edgefield, S. C. asserted, that "the ... Cotton Bagging is so high as to amount to a ... the foreign article."

... that the foreign article is to be found ... Store in Fayetteville in which Cotton Bag... and at a cheaper price than it bore be... Tariff was passed. There is undoubtedly a ... of imported every year.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—The ... Standard publishes a short extract from a ... Mr. Clay, for the purpose of establishing ... false fact, that he was in favor of the ... the debts of the States. He takes care ... the following passages of the speech:—

... where, by whom, was the *extravagant ... not chained*, of an assumption of the State ... the General Government? There was not a ... raised in favor of such a measure in ...

... against "No man in his senses would ever ... the assumption of the State debts," &c. to ... effect. See pages 482 and 483 Greely & ... Life and Speeches of H. Clay.

... gross fraud the Standard perpetrates on ...

... Another instance of its baseness is the publication ... connection asserting that Mr. Clay had al... Scott of Missouri $2200 of mileage, when ... for must have seen the extract from the Rules ... Congress showing that it was a Committee of the ... and not Mr. Clay, that made the allowance. ... we would be guilty of such rascality as the ... papers practice against Mr. Clay, we would ... Mr. Clay and Col. Polk both at the bottom of the ...

MASS MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Northamp... County propose to hold a Mass Meeting at Jack... ... the 14th day of November.

MR. CLAY'S LETTERS TO BLAIR.—These long-talked of documents, which the Locofocos have so relied upon to sustain their villainous charge of Bargain and Corruption, have at last been published, with Mr. Clay's consent, and will be found in this paper. The only thing about them derogatory to Mr. Clay, is that they were addressed to Francis P. Blair, —(and the apology for that is, that Blair was not then what he is now.) All else is honorable to Mr. Clay, and shows his self-sacrificing patriotism. Read them, fellow citizens, of all parties! Though the Locofoco papers have for years been calling for their publication, *they themselves do not now publish them!* with two exceptions, so far as we have seen or heard.

So also of Mr. Clay's confidential letter to Cassius M. Clay, which was STOLEN in New York, *the seal broken*, read about among the party, and *published*, with the full knowledge of the paper publishing it, *that it was* STOLEN! The Northern Locofoco papers, it is true, have published it, to array still more bitterly the Northern Abolition vote against Mr. Clay. But scarcely any of the Southern Locofoco papers publish it. One of them, (the Raleigh Signal,) we see it stated, has published the half of it, *and omitted the remainder!* The concern in this town has not published it, doubtless to the surprise of the leader in Sampson who is telling the people that Mr. Clay says in it that he is "not a supporter of the institution of slavery."

Yes, such was the unfounded declaration of one of the leaders in Sampson. And we here caution the people of that and every other county to watch these leaders. There is a system of deception practised by the party, and no assertion is too bold to be hazarded, if any capital can be made out of it. He must presume greatly upon the ignorance of the people who can assert that any such declaration is made by Mr. Clay, or that a man who holds many slaves, and has always defended the rights of the slave holders, in the Senate, in the Slave States, and even in the Free States, in the very midst of the Abolitionists, is in reality other than "a supporter of the institution." Again we say to the Whigs, track them, and do away with their misrepresentations!

MORE HUMBUG!—Mr. Louis D. Henry, Chairman, &c., has issued yet another Address. This time he is delivered of a Texas Humbug. And it is a curiosity! Full of rant and bustian, such as he is in the habit of uttering in a bad cause before a County Court. He coaxes and he threatens. He abuses England most lustily, seeming inclined to make up in zeal now for what he lacked in the war of 1812.

There is much that would justify particular remark in this new effusion; but we have already devoted sufficient space to his humbuggery. He makes one remark, however, that we cannot pass over. It is, "Give her [England] a controlling power in Texas, and *we are completely at her mercy.*" Now, no one is disposed to give England such controlling power, not yet to permit her to take it; but suppose she had it, how degrading, how utterly absurd and false is it to assert, that the United States would "be completely at her mercy"! No man with a proper confidence in the strength and patriotism of her 20 millions of people, can be simple enough to entertain so ridiculous and unpatriotic an opinion. Mr. Henry himself has no such idea. It is thrown in to frighten and gull his readers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Henry, in his efforts to excite the people against any amendment of the Constitution, makes the following statement:—

"With the exception of an amendment made with the concurrence of all the States in 1803, and a clause introduced in 1733, to prohibit suits against STATES, so as to prevent collision between them and the Courts of the Union, the Federal Constitution remains just what it was when it was adopted by North Carolina."

This is rather a great mistake or something worse. Congress, at its first session, in 1789, proposed twelve amendments, of which *ten* were afterwards adopted by the requisite number of States. In 1794, another, now forming the 11th article of the amendments, was proposed by Congress and afterwards adopted by the States. And in 1804 Congress proposed the 12th amendment, which was adopted by the States. So Mr. Henry is wrong in every particular.

RAPID PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—On the 1st of December last, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress that there were outstanding $4,165,225 92 of Treasury Notes. On the 1st of October, instant, he published a statement that the amount outstanding was reduced to $1,960,707 17. How has the Treasury been enabled to pay off all this amount of $2,204,518 75?—It has been effected solely in consequence of the provision of an ample revenue by the Whig Tariff. Before that Tariff was passed, say for the year 1842, the revenue amounted to only about $15,000,000, not enough to pay the expenses of government, much less to pay off the public debt. We put it to any man, of any party, if it is not far better to have revenue enough to pay both our expenses and our debts, rather than a deficiency, and a constant resort to further debts?

But that is not all. The Secretary has advertised that he is ready to pay off the whole of this outstanding balance of $1,960,707 17, and it will doubtless be paid in the course of a few weeks. And yet more. Of the debt due on loan, $5,672,376 88 falls due on the first day of January next, *and there is now money in the Treasury to pay it all off!* The public debt will thus be reduced from about 25,000,000 to a little over 15,000,000.

Such are the fruits of the Whig Tariff!

The Raleigh papers publish the official returns, from the Secretary of State's office, of the late election for Governor, showing an aggregate vote of 42,-586 for Wm. A. Graham, and 39,433 for Michael Hoke. Graham's majority 3,153. We will publish the returns when we have more space, as they will be useful for future reference.

THE ROORBACK FORGERY.—The Locofoco papers have the impudence to assert, that the man who forged the story about Jas. K. Polk's branding his negroes, is a Whig! though they know that he was elected to one office by the Locofoco party, and was appointed on the 8th Feb'y 1843, to another by a Locofoco Senate, on the recommendation of a Locofoco Governor, in a State where offices are seldom if ever bestowed by the dominant party on a political opponent!

The Ithaca Chronicle, the Whig paper in which Linn's forgery was first published, affirms that Linn is a Locofoco, and Linn himself says, "if I am a Locofoco, as Mr. Spencer insists upon styling me, yet certainly Mr. McKinney is the very reverse." He also says, that his object in doing it was, to show that the aforesaid Whig paper would "publish any falsehood, however gross, if he could thereby effect a political object." And it is pretended that a fellow with such an object in view, is a Whig! Let those who will, believe such a story!

WHAT ARE THE LOCOFOCOS FOR?—In this part of the country, they are for 20 per cent. duties on all dutiable imports; that is, for a return to the Compromise Act, by which no duty was to exceed 20 per cent.: and Jas. K. Polk himself, in his speech at Jackson, Tenn. on the 3d of April 1843, as quoted in the last Standard, said that "*he* was in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise Act." Mr. Webster stated this fact in his late speech at Philadelphia, but the Globe says, "a grosser or more wilful falsehood never was uttered;" and goes on to show, that the party "proposed, in their Tariff of the last session, to make iron an exception from the mass of protected articles, and *impose higher duties* as a BOUNTY to it." It then specifies the various descriptions of iron, as enumerated in Gen. McKay's bill at the last session, ranging from 30 to 61 per cent. "which, (says the Globe,) added by the cash payments, difference of exchange and freight, (equal to 20 per cent.) may be fairly estimated an average equivalent to a protection of from 50 to 91 per cent."

Here is a confession for the Southern Free Trader! The great Globe itself says that Gen. McKay reported a bill giving a BOUNTY to the iron manufacturer, in the shape of "*protection* of from *fifty* to *ninety-one* per cent."!! And that such was the policy of the "democratic party." The whole question of Protection is thus given up. And yet a Southern Locofoco will tell you that the whole "democratic party" is utterly opposed to Protection, as unconstitutional, ruinous, robbery, &c. &c.

But the iron duty was necessary to any hope of the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. for the Locofoco candidates. There's the secret of it.

DELAWARE.—The Locofocos still pretend that they have carried Delaware. But besides that the Whig papers deny this, and show a majority for our side, it may be remarked, that no one has ever yet found a Locofoco who would bet upon the Presidential election to take place in that State next month, though Whigs have offered bets upon her, both publicly and privately. If they have carried it now, they can do it then, and they are always ready to bet where the chances are in their favor.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Two more Locofocos have been arrested in Baltimore for illegal voting at the late election. One of these confessed that he came with a number of others from Philadelphia, and that their passages were paid for them; and another acknowledged that he had voted in *seven* different Wards!

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—In Mr. Henry's Address we find, occurring twice, the expression "*the actual people*," and as we do not understand that there is any kind of people who are not "actual people," we hope some one will enlighten us on the subject. Is there an "*actual*" Louis D. Henry and an ideal Louis D. Henry? And if so, in which of these characters did he slander Mr. Clay with his speech about "bargain and corruption;"—and in which did he so frequently call upon Mr. Clay when the latter was in Raleigh? Our own idea is, that there was a sad lack of *sincerity* in both cases.

EZEKIEL POLK.—The Globe lauds Ezekiel as a "brave and patriotic" man, who was among the first to risk his head by proclaiming independence, and who fought the battles of his country throug'out the revolution"!!! This is going it.

THOS. H. BENTON.—The Missouri Reporter, a Locofoco paper, contains a letter from Nashville, urging "the Democracy" to "repudiate" Benton, unless he returns at once to the Republican track."

The party in this State appear to have as great an aversion to Mr. Benton as this letter-writer from the vicinity of the Hermitage. Some of them have not hesitated to *repudiate* him; and we presume Mr. Henry had allusion to him when he pronounced it "easier to charge the party in the South with being Disunionists. For it was Mr. Benton who first, in the Senate, charged that schemes of Disunion, and a Southern Confederacy, were at the bottom of this Texas plot.

A BRAG.—An amusing instance of the defeat of the system of bragging and bluffing of the Locos, occurred at the Sampson Meeting. A young Loco, imagining, it is supposed, that the Whig he was talking with had not so much as $10 about him, offered to bet that amount on the Presidential Election. No sooner said than out came the Whig's cash; but then the Loco wanted to make a larger bet. The Whig was ready for that also. He was ready to stake the cash for any sum up to $500. The result was that the Loco would not bet any thing at all! We don't like betting, and would not encourage it; but we do like to see a brag compelled to back out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is but within a few days that we have had an opportunity to examine a number of communications received during our absence, and laid aside because they were without a responsible name, or for other causes.

One from Marion C. H. possesses much merit, but is too personal.

One signed "A Pee Dee Coon," is too carelessly written, and has been anticipated by previous communications. It is unreasonable for writers to expect Editors, who are not usually overburthened with idle time, to re-write their manuscripts for the compositor, and to correct their facts. Those who write for the press, should write legibly and understandingly.

The same remarks apply to "H. A. B.," which, besides, would occupy more space than we can possibly spare to it. And the same as to the two communications from Montgomery.

The communication of "Anson" was well-timed and would have been very acceptable if we had seen it in time. The author has doubtless observed that its facts have since been fully stated.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.—The presentation of an Abolition petition to Congress, if done by a Whig, as old Mr. Adams for instance, is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of Southern Locofocoism; though it may be done by any Locofoco with perfect impunity. They never thought a bit the less of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders for presenting such a petition.

And it appears that even Jas. K. Polk, their candidate for President, presented such a petition to the House of Representatives when he was Speaker of that body. So positively stated Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, in a speech to the people of Wilson county, in that State, on the 7th ult., and he declared that he derived the fact from the records of the country.

BLASPHEMOUS FALSEHOOD.—Some crazy genius at Clinton writes to the North Carolinian, and that paper is stupid enough to publish, the following outrageous falsehood:—

"I wonder if the party who style themselves whigs, remember the electioneering route of Henry Clay, in the Spring of 1844, when his forerunners passed through the country crying aloud, "Prepare the way for your Lord and Master, make his paths straight."

WHIG MEETINGS AND RENUNCIATIONS OF LOCOFOCOISM.—Our exchange papers contain many accounts of these which are highly cheering to the good cause; but we must forego our wish to publish them, the full state of our columns preventing.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We have no disposition to notice this concern, whose character is sufficiently notorious; but it is necessary sometimes to do so, lest any should be misled by our silence, and the interests of the cause we advocate should thereby suffer. We therefore devote a few moments to it.

It complains, that "the Observer has not yet corrected his erroneous statement of the Maine election." The statement we published of that election, was from the National Intelligencer, as originally published in the Boston Atlas. And we are called upon to correct it, to make it correspond with statements which we have seen only in the Globe, Standard, and Carolinian! The modesty of this call may be estimated when we state, that we would not feel safe in taking the oath of all these concerns put together, unless sustained by corroborative testimony, in competition with the simple word of either the Intelligencer or Atlas. We do not correct the statement we copied, because we have *no evidence* that it is erroneous; not because we have any hesitation in admitting, that the probability is that Maine will vote for Polk;—though it is by no means certain.

The Carolinian, alluding to the statement of the well known fact, that Judge Elliott of New Orleans, who was convicted of fraud in issuing naturalization papers to many hundred Locofocos who were not entitled to receive them, was the instrument of the Locofoco party in that business, says,—

"Messrs Lumsden & Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, both federalists, in a letter to two gentlemen of Tennessee, state that Judge Elliot was a "whig."

Here is more than one falsehood. The N. O. Picayune is not a Whig paper. It takes no part in politics. And Messrs. Lumsden and Kendall have certified, that the letter to the two gentlemen in Tennessee, to which their names were signed, was not written by them, nor with their knowledge or consent. It was a *Forgery!* And the Carolinian has doubtless seen the denial of Messrs. Lumsden and Kendall, as it has been extensively published.

The Carolinian says,—

"Cowell's "Thirty years among the Players," a work recently published by the Harpers, says that Mr. Clay has the reputation of having invented, when a youth, the game of "poker."

Here is another falsehood. The book says no such thing.

Some months ago we denied, on the authority of the Northern papers, that John V. L. McMahon had written a letter, (if we recollect the story aright,) abandoning the Whig party. The Locofocos could not produce such a letter, which showed that their assertion was false. He has *now* written such a letter, and it is dated October 5, 1844; and upon the strength of *this* letter the Carolinian says we "told a story," and calls upon us to correct our mistake.—This is a modest request from one who has ever refused to correct a vile personal slander which he originated against us, which he acknowledged privately to one of his party friends was false, and which that party friend urged him, ineffectually, to retract!

The next thing we shall notice of this notorious falsifier and slanderer, is an article in reply to a brief paragraph of ours on the subject of the duty on Timber, Lumber, &c. This it calls humbug, and goes on to make many most glaringly false assertions, which it is in the power of any Timber or Lumber maker to disprove. It asserts,—

"That since the present tariff went into operation, flooring boards have seldom, if ever, reached $8 per M., while previous to 1842, say in '39 and '40, they were $11 and $11 50! We have found that shingles have been down to from 60 cts to $1 12 per M., while before, they were seldom less than $1 50 to $2! We have found that red oak staves have seldom, if ever, sold at $8 since the passage of the tariff, while before, they were often as high as $10 and $12! We kept no count of white oak staves, but presume the same variation took place in them. We have found that timber has seldom, if ever, brought over $5 since the tariff was passed, while previously it frequently brought from $5 to $7."

So far is all this from being true, that it is notorious that Flooring Boards are now selling in Wilmington at $10, $11, and $12, Shingles at $2 50 to $3, Red Oak Staves at $10, Timber at $6 to $7, (and it has sold lately as high as $8 00.) And every Price Current issued weekly at Wilmington for the last six months has given the lie to every one of his statements, in regard to every one of the articles he has specified. Whilst turning to the Price Current for 1840, (we have not that for 1839,) we find Flooring Boards sometimes quoted at 7 50 to 8 00, Timber 4 to 5 50, Shingles 1 50 to 2 00, and R. O. Staves at 7 to 8.

The Carolinian's "search" does not seem to have been after the Truth, and consequently it has "seldom if ever" "found" it.

But again that paper says.—

"We cannot find in any of the commercial statements, made up annually at the Treasury Department, any record of timber, lumber, staves, shingles, or naval stores, being imported into this country. *White pine* boards may have been carried to Wilmington, but none of the above mentioned articles."

Passing over the bright idea, that "white pine boards" are not lumber, we have only to remark, that the articles specified were all duty free before the passage of the Tariff of 1842, and that such of them as came into the U. S. from Canada, &c. ("white pine boards" and all,) were included in the Treasury Statements on page 26, in the column "all other articles free of duty from the British American Colonies," which in the year 1837 we found to amount to $556,645.

Lastly. The Carolinian thinks, we suppose, that it has diverted public attention from the incontrovertible *facts* which in our last we brought to bear upon the inconsistencies, misrepresentations, and falsehoods, of Mr. Louis D. Henry's Address, by a scurrilous reference to an old affair between Mr. Henry and the Editor of this paper. He doubtless supposes he has accomplished three important objects by that course, viz: that withdrawal of public attention,—blackguarding us,—and goading Mr. Henry with a revival of the public recollection of one of the most disgraceful transactions of his life. For, the public need not suppose that there is any good feeling between the Carolinian and Mr. Henry, further than a show of it is necessarily put on for party purposes. What good feeling can there be between the Carolinian, (whose constant aim it is to excite the poor against the rich, and the rowdy against the gentleman,) and Mr. Henry, who is one of the rich men of the State, and one who claims to be a gentleman? The Editors cogitations on the occasion were probably something like this:—

"It's none of my business to defend Mr. Henry's Address; and I couldn't do it if it were. Mr. Henry is a rich man, and passes for a gentleman—therefore I don't like him. Cause why? As the fellow said on the Steamboat, when he was told that gentlemen were forbidden to smoke there, "Lord love you, says he, *I aint no gentleman.*" Therefore the best thing I can do, will be, to cut away at both Henry and Hale. Henry has reason to be heartily ashamed of his duelling propensities, and I can stick him nicely by reminding him of them, as I have often done before in a sly way, and I can swear that H[illegible] a coward [illegible] all know, but what of th[illegible] told, by a jug full. I [illegible] possessed Henry and Cameron, when th[illegible] wrote that letter, admitting that the affair had b[illegible] settled "satisfactorily and *honorably* for both [illegible]." That is a v[illegible]der their own hands [illegible] they can't now [illegible] they would be g[illegible]ough to do,) that th[illegible]othing dastardly, [illegible]mean, or cring-ing, or [illegible]y, in Hale's conduct, as I have so often sa[illegible] was, and am now ready to swear—ian."

I suppose, were the feelings which prompted the blackguard attack upon us in the last Carolinian. We have only further to add, that the Editor of that paper has a very *harmless* mode of satisfying himself as to our courage; and that all his efforts *of that sort* to impugn it, are only so many [illegible] on the veracity of his party friends, Dr. Ca[illegible] Mr. Henry. The process by which he prov[illegible] any thing derogatory to us in that affair, will prove them *Liars*. Having no objection to aid the Carolinian in its efforts to give notoriety to that old affair, we remark, that we have still a large number of the handbill copies of the correspondence, &c., which are at the service of any who may desire to possess them.

There is a serious view of this matter, which ought to address itself to serious men. This Editor of the Carolinian has squatted down in a law-loving, christian community, and whilst he abuses Mr. Clay as a murderer for fighting a duel, he is doing all he can to encourage duelling here. Mr. Clay was not a professor of religion, and there was no law against duelling where he fought. *Therefore* he is a murderer. Here, in North Carolina, where the law has denounced duelling, and subjected those who practice it to the heaviest penalties, this Locofoco declares that it is the "honorable" mode of taking vengeance, even among professors of religion, and denounces those as cowards who do not fight duels!—The serious portion of the community, who contribute to sustain such a paper, and probably do even more than that to encourage such views, may easily imagine with what dispositions their sons will grow up, if such are the doctrines they countenance. It is not for us to suggest a remedy; but it is a matter worthy of the serious consideration of all who are not willing to have such disorganizing doctrines promulgated by one who is alien by birth, feeling, and education, to North Carolina, and the tendency, if not the object, of whose doctrines is to bring contempt upon both religion and law.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.—A most extraordinary system of Locofoco organization, as detailed in General Orders from the Head Quarters at Washington, came to hand this morning. It is too long for publication. But may be seen at this Office.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.—A writer in the Richmond Whig suggests to Blair, the Editor of the Globe, that some of the "tens of thousands of dollars" which he has bet on the Presidential election, might have been better applied in paying the $20,000 which he borrowed from the late Bank of the U. S. and compromised by paying $200. The widows and orphans who owned stock in that broken concern, would doubtless have appreciated such an application of a portion of his present immense wealth, much more than they do the sympathy he has so often expressed for their losses by "Biddle's rascality."

We see it denied, in the Northern papers, that Mr. Carroll, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Maryland, was a Roman Catholic, or owed his large vote to Catholic influence. We therefore correct the statement which we made last week, on the authority of other papers.

DIED,

In this town, on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Mr. GILES KELLY JACKSON, late of Greensborough, Ala., aged 23 years.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., Miss SARAH J. WRIGHT, daughter of Isaac C. and Eliza J. Wright, in the 16th year of her age. She was brought up by pious Presbyterian parents, but had never made a special profession of religion, but was prompt in attending to religious duties. The Bible was the book in which she delighted, and in obedience to its precepts she often retired to engage in secret devotion. In the first of her affliction, she became interested for her salvation, and desired that we should sing and pray with her. After we had engaged several times in prayer, and pointed her to the Lamb of God, she said that she was composed, and could trust in God, and that she was not afraid to trust him,—then added, Jesus is all, I am nothing; and then repeated, with Heavenly sweetness, the beautiful verse,

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye;
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

But a few hours before her dissolution, the enemy assaulted her, and she for a short time seemed to be shaken from her steadfastness; but she again requested the writer to pray for and instruct her; after which, she requested us to sing, and while we sang, she seemed to try to raise her voice in prayer, distinctly whispering line after line of the beautiful Hymns she had selected to be sung. She then requested all present to be engaged for her, and said that her confidence was again restored. In a short time she was insensible, and quietly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. Her disposition was most mild and lovely, and was universally beloved by all that knew her in life, lamented by all in death.

Father, when you return from the toils of the day, the sweet smiles of Sarah will not meet you—her loving voice will not greet you. No more will she say to you, while you sit around the fire side by night, or on Sabbath morning, Pa, let's sing. No, her heart of love is quite cold—her lips lie motionless—her mild, melodious voice, is lost in death. But rejoice;—though dead she lives again, and now sings in sweeter strains in glory. Truly we may say,

The flower that blooms the brightest,
Is doomed the first to fade:
The form that moves the lightest,
In earth is soonest laid. [*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., at the residence of his son, Isaac C. Wright, Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Sen., in the 85th year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution, and a worthy and respectable citizen. He is gone, we trust, to a better world, while we are left to enjoy the benefits of his Revolutionary toils.—[*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 30th ult., of Bilious fever, THOMAS ALEXANDER, son of Hugh M. and Ann M. Ingram, aged 1 year and 4 months. And Jesus said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
With us thy fond spirit did not tarry long,
He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
And sinners may hope, since the Saviour hath died.

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., ANDREW J. McCAULEY, aged 20 years. He was the only child of his widowed mother; a young man of excellent moral character.

Also, at the Eagle Hotel, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. LILLINGTON, relict of the late Maj. John A. Lillington, of Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Clay Club Meeting on Friday night next (7 o'clock) at the Town Hall.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 12, Boat Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. D. Starr, J. McArn, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh & Son, S. J. Hinsdale, Boon & Breece, A. W. Steel, H. Branson, W. E. Kirkpatrick, P. P. Johnson & Co., J. Huske & Son, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., D. McLaurin, and J. C. Thompson, of this place; and for G. W. Johnson, W. L. Gill & Co., Jenkins & Biles, R. W. Furcher, F. Craven, F. F. Haigh, D. C. Keller, W. C. Webb, Rev. A. Smith, M. Livingston, J. Hargrave, F. F. Lockwell, B. Oats, M. Boger, Covington & Co., and [illegible]ssum, of the interior.

Also [illegible] 13th, Boat Odd Fel[illegible], with Goods for J. D[illegible], Martine, R. W. Har[illegible] J. D. Starr, S. T. H[illegible] J. Waddill, Jr. & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, Murchiso[illegible], Reid & Co., W. G. Matthews, E. W. Willkings, Jones & Dunn, E. Fuller, Gardner & McKethan, and Rockfish Co., of this [illegible]ce; and for J. D. Brown, R. W. Fuller, T. C. Plant, Jenkins & Biles, and J. Allen, of [illegible]e interior. [The Proprietor of this boat requests u[illegible] hat these goods left Hillsborough on the 6th [illegible]d have been lightered 4 times on 17 inc[illegible]ter. The same work done by the s[illegible]he week previous. No [illegible] is made [illegible] object is to serve the shipper.

PARTNERSHIP.

A. RAY has taken into copartnership, J. W. PEARCE, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of D. A. RAY & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1844. 28-2w

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1 00 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

October 14, 1844. 28-3w

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of Superior Court, being the 12th day of November, I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the PLANTATION upon which Capt. Daniel Munroe now resides, one mile from Munroe's Bridge on Lower Little River, containing by estimation six hundred acres. Also, at the same time and place, one SAW on Little River, now in good running order,—to close an assignment heretofore made to me. Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. MUNROE, *Trustee.*

October 10, 1844. 28ts

☞ Carolinian till sale.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has received his General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, comprising the most desirable SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, with an unusually good selection of Boy's, Girl's, and Children's TOY BOOKS. A few Standard LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS Works. With a large stock of Cheap and Superfine PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, very cheap, KNIVES, Mathematical Instruments, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, and other articles usually kept in a Book Store, all of which he will sell at very reduced prices. E. J. HALE.

Oct. 14, 1844.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Cabomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I Will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of November next, FIVE Negroes, viz: One Man about thirty years old, a boy about 17, two Women, and a small boy. Credit of 6 months. Note and security required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x of Peleg Pearce.*

Oct. 15, 1844.

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John McLean to the undersigned, (in the State of North Carolina,) on the 29th day of March, 1844, I will offer for sale, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust, to the highest bidder, on the 23d day of December next, at Scotch Grove, in Richmond county, North Carolina, the following PROPERTY, viz:

All that Plantation, or Tract of Land, known as Scotch Grove, containing 560 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Also,

35 VALUABLE NEGROES,

4 Mules, 40 head of Hogs, 15 head of Cattle, 1 yoke Oxen, 1 set Blacksmith's Tools, lot of Plantation Tools, 1 family Carriage and Harness, 1 Jersey Waggon, 1 Hunting Waggon, 1 Plantation Waggon, 2 Carts, 1 pair Timber Wheels.

Also, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. viz: 10 Beds, with Bedsteads, Mattrasses and Bed Furniture, 2 Mahogany Sofas, 1 Settee, 1 Mahogany Side Board, 1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, 1 Centre Table, 1 pair Dining Tables, 1 Book Case, 2 dozen Chairs, 5 Bureaus, Looking Glasses and Carpets, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Personal Property a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

For the Real Estate, a credit will be given of 12 and 18 months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers in all cases to give approved personal security, and a mortgage of the Property, if required, to secure the purchase money.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 12, 1844. 28ts

NOTICE.

THERE will be an application to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to clear out and make navigable the run of Cypress Creek from its mouth at South River, and up the said Creek for about four miles and a half; the same to be made a public highway.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the next Legislature sitting for an Act incorporating the village [illegible]n, in Richmond county, N. C.

Oct. 28-15N

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 16.

REMARKS.—Brandy and Whiskey, in consequence of the small quantity in market, are advanced considerably. Whiskey sells at 60 to 65. Brandy 75 to 80. No change in other Produce to notice. Cotton sells at 5½ to 6. Flour 3½ to 4¼. Bacon 7½ to 8¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 9.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 50 a 12 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 2 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 26; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine—Saturday last the sales were 2 10; on Monday about 1000 bbls. sold at 2 15.

Tar—The good demand continues; sales this week at 1 25 and 1 27.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—No change in timber, still in demand, sales ranging from 6 to 7; a raft shipping timber, uncommon quality, brought 8. Sales of flooring boards at 10, 11, and 12 dolls., wide ditto at 5½, scantling at 5, R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 10, shingles at 2½ to 3 dolls., and are much inquired for.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 5¾.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Brigs Lisbon from Charleston, Georgiana from New York; Schrs. Sagadahock from Philadelphia, Charles L. Vose from St. Thomas. 3.—Brig Pinta from Boston. 5.—Brig Haidee from N. York; Schr. Lodonia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Mary Jane from Thomastown.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Gratik Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavendre and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Print of Cashmere De'ecosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Mushn-de-laines; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, blk and colored Cambries; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twists; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Ponger and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; Black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemizetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Colins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Sunshades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Mushnde-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet; Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Sheeting; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and Mix Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c., which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS now in store, and is receiving from New York and the North, a large and well selected

DRY GOODS

Among which are

Super and English Broads,
Merinos, Plaids, fancy styles,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Lustre and Cantatic Muslins,
Ginghams and Ellingers, assorted,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bishop Lawns and Flannels,
Irish Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Domestic Goods of all kinds,
Negro Kerseys and Blankets,
Hats, Shoes and Hardware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

HORSES & BUGGIES

FOR HIRE AT THE WARSAW STABLE.

CONVEYANCING executed with neatness and despatch.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 1, 1844. 9tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOUSE.

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

To Southern Travellers.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 7tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.
by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☞ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh

[illegible]

I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro, that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, or be addressed to me at Dunn's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 1tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

PICTORIAL Bible No. 6, 25 cents; Arab Neill 12½; Express 12½; Rose Tyshon, 12½; Sir Roger de Coverley, 25; Rose Tyshon, 12½; Wide Wide World, 12½; Tom Burke of Ossian's Williamses, 12½; The Jew, a Tale, in Nos. up to the 30th No. 12½ cents a No.

HALE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennett's Bridge, Cumberland county, S. C., on the 2d [illegible] Fellow FRANK. He is [illegible] 45 feet 10 inches [illegible] of little beard, ex[illegible] on [illegible] Chest a natural [illegible] ach or [illegible] the walk [illegible] tf as [illegible] and is [illegible] you will [illegible] He [illegible] bacco and can [illegible] work at coal mines [illegible]

Persons harboring said Negro after [illegible] it is [illegible] has [illegible] from [illegible] and is possibly as far below [illegible]

Any person who will arrest said Negro and deliver [illegible] any sale Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL, STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 4tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto.
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 20, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Mushn-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 30f

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE.

Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Wolosi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Fumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Puncture, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, equal in their operation to the bowels a strong active and healthy constitution, they possess a *gentler virtues* unknown to any other. We [illegible] they relieve all the impurities of the [illegible] decreasing [illegible] of life, a [illegible] choleric. They cure intermittent and complaints, [illegible] origin in the [illegible] sickness, Bilious and Scarlet [illegible] vers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, [illegible] Worms, Costiveness, [illegible] ducal Debility, [illegible] and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. &c. [illegible] ers, &c. &c. Pamphlet from the Agents. See [illegible] in Fayetteville.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts. each) are superior to any other Plasters in use. [illegible] have been made in these Plasters which [illegible] and defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters*. [illegible] Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Chest, Limbs, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. For certificates and [illegible] directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 111 Fulton-street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1844. 5-6m

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

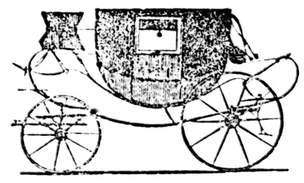
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

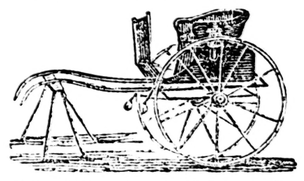
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect [illegible] and the [illegible] of health, vigor, and [illegible] enjoying [illegible].

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an antibilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; Ladies' fine, kid, caliskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum.) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD.
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 45-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3, Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

HEAD QUARTERS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 17th October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, and to have their respective Companies on Friday the 18th October, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Carolinian will copy until day of Parade.

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

AT the Stand formerly occupied by Williams & Lutterloh, has on hand and is now receiving, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

Comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line that may be called for.

The above Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Forwarding and Receiving will be attended to.

September 17, 1844. 23tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 33-1Y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, genital enlargement of the knee, elbow and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its instantaneous value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGLETHE Cross Roads, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I had myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow-beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1843.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears to have restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlet, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore